

外研社·DK 英汉对照百科读物

**ELEMENTARY B 初级 B**

树

TREES

Sarah Woolard (英) 著



外语教学与研究出版社



英国 DORLING KINDERSLEY 公司

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(京)新登字 155 号

京权图字: 01 - 2002 - 1478

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

树/(英)伍拉德(Woolard, S.)著;宋燕青译.

- 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2002

ISBN 7-5600-2877-2

I. 树… II. ①伍… ②宋… III. 英语-对照读物, 木本植物-英、汉  
IV. H319.4:S

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 041489 号



A Dorling Kindersley Book

www.dk.com

Original title: **TREES**

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项目管理: 吴 静

责任编辑: 吴 静

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com.cn>

印 刷: 北京瑞宝天和彩色印刷有限公司

开 本: 889×1194 1/32

印 张: 1.125

版 次: 2002 年 7 月第 1 版 2002 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-5600-2877-2/H·1507

定 价: 6.90 元

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## 致读者

欢迎阅读外研社·DK 英汉对照百科读物！这是第一套专门为非英语国家学习者编写的非小说类读物。这些缤纷多彩的读物揭示了我们周围世界的各个侧面：历史、地理、科技、体育……还有许许多多其他的事情。它们还为我们展示了现在和过去人们各种各样的生活方式。

外研社·DK 英汉对照百科读物为您提供了从中获取知识及享受阅读之乐的材料，使您体会到学习英语的真正意义所在。书中插图会帮助您理解与书的主题相关的特殊词汇：奥林匹克运动、时光之旅、特洛伊战争等等。选择您感兴趣的主题，在提高英语水平的同时学到知识，实在是一举两得的事情。

本套丛书按语言难度分为 5 个级别：入门级、初级 A、初级 B、中级、中高级，词汇量分别为 300 词、600 词、800 词、1300 词和 2000 词，非常适合中学生、大学生和剑桥考试参加者使用。

丛书的编排也颇具特色，书中图文穿插，彩色印刷，逼真的视觉效果将使您拥有更加美妙的阅读感受。

希望本丛书能令您读得开心！

外研社 · DK 英汉对照百科读物(第三辑)

书 名	级 别	词 汇 量
Icarus 伊卡洛斯	初级 A	600
Bugs! 虫子	初级 A	600
Snake! 蛇	初级 A	600
Animals Look! 动物奇观	初级 A	600
Animals in Winter 冬天的动物	初级 A	600
Trees 树	初级 B	800
Dangerous Plants 危险的植物	初级 B	800
Tigers and Big Cats 老虎与大型猫科动物	初级 B	800
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The Story of Troy 特洛伊传说	中高级	2000

Giant redwood 巨型红杉



Roots 树根



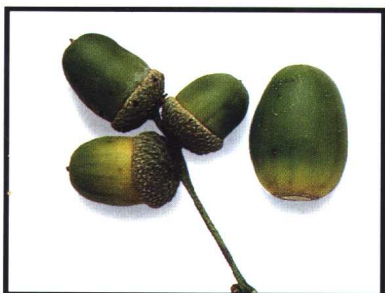
Ancient tree 古老的树



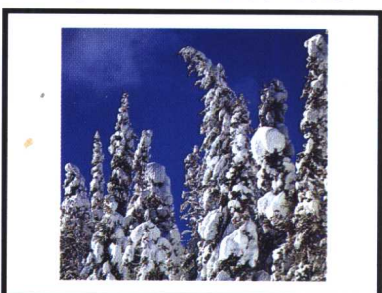
Insect disguise 昆虫的伪装



Growing acorns 成长中的橡树子



Bouncy branches 有弹性的树枝



Tree houses 树屋



Killer trees 寄生树







Do you know the answer to these questions?

What is the oldest living thing in the world?

What is the heaviest living thing on Earth?

What is the tallest thing alive?

What can live almost anywhere on Earth?

What continues to grow as long as it lives?

What grows a new "ring" every year?

The answer to all these questions is the same: a tree!

Trees are almost everywhere — they are all around us. They are plants, but people usually think of trees as different — trees are permanent (they are always there).

But what do you really know about them?

Can you answer the questions on the next page?

你知道下列问题的答案吗?

1. 世界上最古老的生物是什么?

2. 地球上最重的生物是什么?

3. 现存的最高的生物是什么?

4. 哪种生物几乎在地球上任何地方都可以生长?

5. 哪种生物只要有生命就会不停地生长?

6. 哪种生物每年都长出一个新“圈”?

所有这些问题的答案都是相同的：树！树几乎随处可见——它们就在我们的周围。它们是植物，但人们常常认为树与众不同——它们是永恒的（它们总是在那儿）。

但是关于树你到底了解些什么呢？

你能回答下页的问题吗？



1. When did trees first grow on Earth?

- a) 160 million years ago.
- b) 100 million years ago.
- c) 60 million years ago.

2. How long can trees live for?

- a) about 10,000 years.
- b) about 500 years.
- c) about 5,000 years.

3. How tall is the tallest tree in the world?

- a) 60 metres.
- b) 83 metres.
- c) 150 metres.

4. How tall was the tallest tree ever?

- a) 124 metres.
- b) 144 metres.
- c) 184 metres.

5. Where is the largest area of forest in the world today?

- a) North Russia.
- b) South America.
- c) South East Asia.

Check your answers on page 30.

1. 地球上什么时候开始有了树?

- A. 1.6 亿年前.
- B. 1 亿年前.
- C. 6 千万年前.

2. 树的寿命有多长?

- A. 大约 1 万年.
- B. 大约 500 年.
- C. 大约 5,000 年.

3. 世界上现存最高的树有多高?

- A. 60 米.
- B. 83 米.
- C. 150 米.

4. 世界上曾经有过的最高的树有多高?

- A. 124 米.
- B. 144 米.
- C. 184 米.

5. 当今世界上面积最大的森林在什么地方?

- A. 俄罗斯北部.
- B. 南美洲.
- C. 东南亚.

答案见 30 页。



When you look at a tree, what do you see? The trunk, the branches, and the leaves. What else do you see?

A tree is a tall plant with a single stem of wood – the trunk. Smaller branches grow out from the trunk, and the leaves (usually green) grow on these branches. When trees grow close together, their trunks are longer and straighter.

On the outside of the trunk and branches of the tree, you can see the bark. Like the skin on your body, this bark protects the tree. The bark at the bottom of the trunk is old, and so it is rough and cracked. The bark near the top of the tree is younger and smoother. Which bark do you like best?

当你观察一棵树的时候，你看到了什么？树干、树枝和树叶。你还能看见些什么？

树是有着单一木制茎部——树干——的高大植物。较小的枝条从树干中长出，这些枝条上长满叶子（通常为绿色）。当树木密集生长时，它们的树干就更长、更直。

在树干和树枝的表面覆盖着一层树皮。像人的皮肤一样，树皮对树木起到保护作用。靠近树干底部的树皮生长的时间比较长，因此粗糙且有裂痕。而树干顶部附近的树皮则更细嫩和光滑。你最喜欢哪一种树皮呢？



### Giant redwood

The tallest tree alive today is over 150 metres high! It is a redwood and grows in California. There is enough wood in its trunk to build over 300 houses.

#### 巨型红杉

当今现存最高的树高达150多米！这就是生长在美国加利福尼亚的一株红杉，它的树干足够建造300多座房屋。







When you look at a tree, you see only half of it, because the other half is under the ground – the roots. The roots are a very important part of the tree. They help it to grow.

Many people think the roots of a tree grow downwards, but in fact most of a tree's roots grow outwards – and they can push outwards through the thick earth as far as the tree is high. The roots take water and minerals from the earth up into the trunk and the branches.

当你观察一棵树时，你只看到它的一半，因为另一半长在地下一——那就是树根。树根是树木非常重要的组成部分，它们帮助树木生长。

许多人认为树根是向下生长的，但实际上树的大部分根系是向四周生长的——它们能穿过厚厚的土层向外伸展，长度跟树木的高度一样。树根从土壤中吸收水分和矿物质，把它们向上输送给树干和树枝。

### Roots

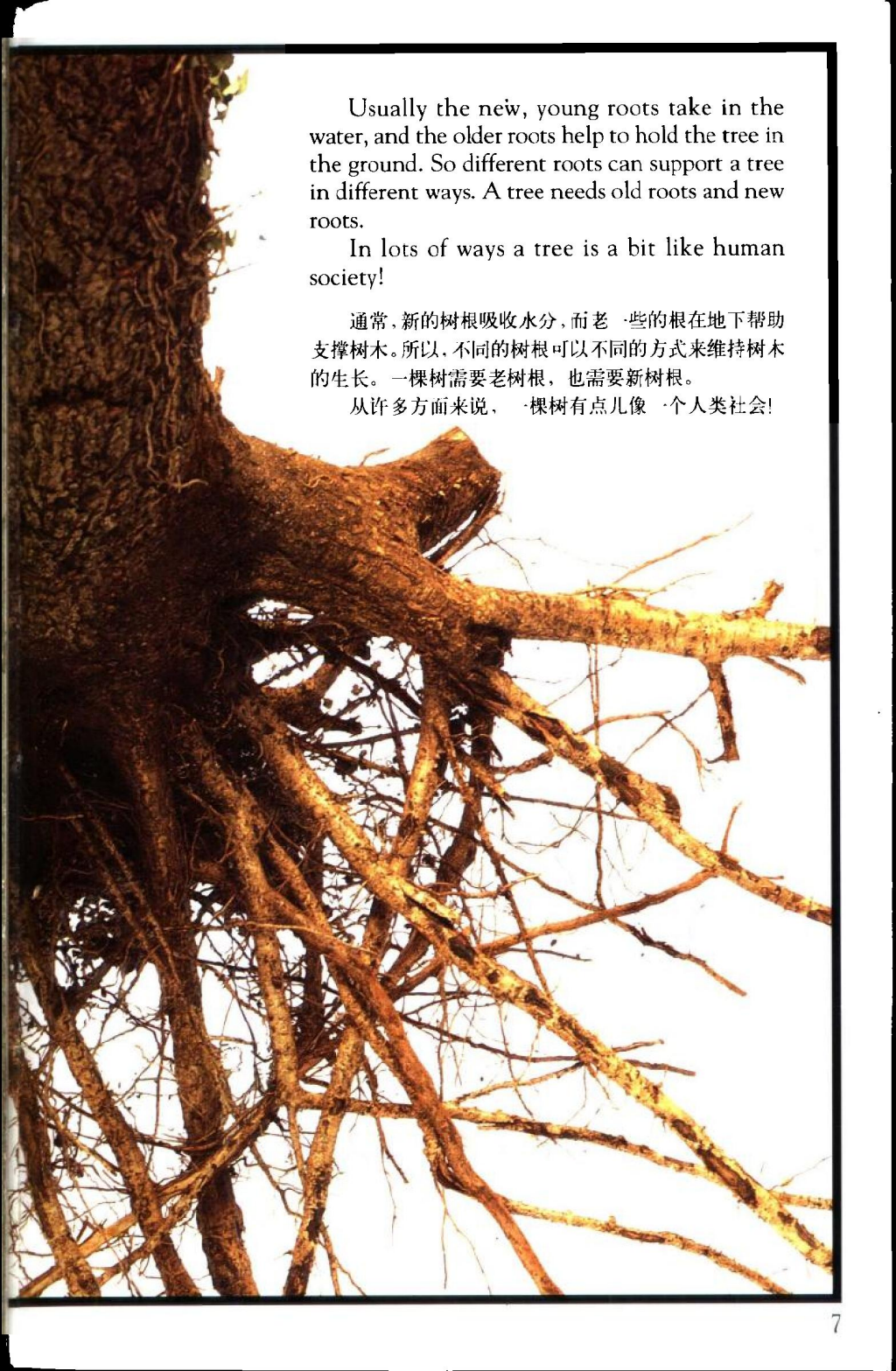
The roots of a tree that is 150 metres tall, can grow over an area the size of a football pitch!

### 树根

一棵高150米的树，其树根的生长面积可比一个足球场还大。





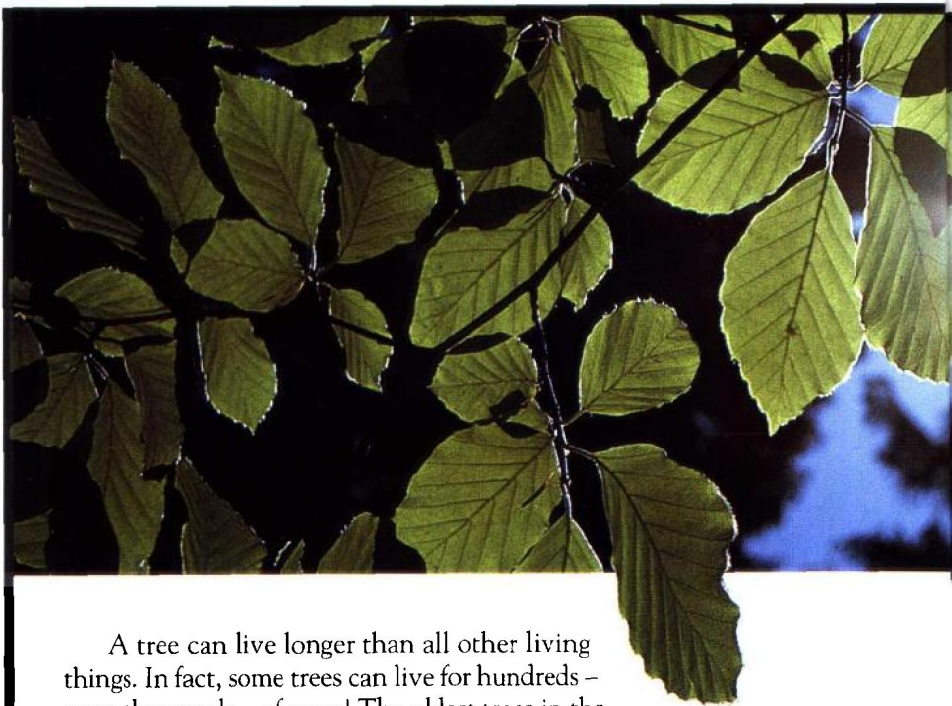


Usually the new, young roots take in the water, and the older roots help to hold the tree in the ground. So different roots can support a tree in different ways. A tree needs old roots and new roots.

In lots of ways a tree is a bit like human society!

通常，新的树根吸收水分，而老一些的根在地下帮助支撑树木。所以，不同的树根可以不同的方式来维持树木的生长。一棵树需要老树根，也需要新树根。

从许多方面来说，一棵树有点儿像一个人人类社会！



A tree can live longer than all other living things. In fact, some trees can live for hundreds – even thousands – of years! The oldest trees in the world today are in California, USA (*see the information box below*). But how does a tree grow so big and live for such a long time?

A tree needs sunlight and water to grow. High above the ground, the tree's leaves use energy from the sun to make food. The green colour in the leaves is called "chlorophyll".

树的寿命比所有其他生物都长。事实上，有些树能活数百年——甚至数千年！现今世界上最古老的树生长在美国的加利福尼亚(参见下图信息)。但树是怎么长出这么大的身躯，又能活如此长的时间呢？

一棵树的生长需要阳光和水分。位于高处的树叶利用太阳的能量来制造养分。叶子中的这种绿色叫做“叶绿素”。

#### **Ancient tree**

The oldest recorded tree in the world is a bristlecone pine. It is an amazing 4,900 years old.

#### **古老的树**

世界上有记载的最古老的树是一棵狐尾松，它的寿命令人瞩目，有4,900岁。







Below the ground, the roots of the tree move out to get water. The main roots are quite thick and strong, and from these main roots, many small roots (called rootlets) grow. If you look carefully at these rootlets, you can see tiny root hairs. The hairs look small, but they are very important because they take in the water, which then goes into the rootlets, and finally into the main roots to be carried up the tree.

Usually, the roots of a tree are under the ground, but there are some strange trees! For example, the banyan tree in India has big, thick roots which grow down from its branches and into the ground.

在地下，树根向外伸展以获取水分。树的主根十分粗壮，很多小根(称为“枝根”)从这些主根上长出。如果你仔细观察这些枝根，会看见细小的根须。别看它们非常细小，但非常有用，因为它们吸收水分。然后这些水分被输送到枝根，最终到达主根并向上供给树木。

树木的根通常都生长在地下，也有一些奇特的树！比如一种生长在印度的榕树，其粗大的树根是从树枝生出向下长到土壤里的。





Many insects, animals, and birds make their homes in trees – above and below the ground. They come and stay ... and then they go.

Birds carefully build their nests high up in the branches. They lay their eggs in nests among the leaves, where it is difficult for other animals to see them, or eat them.

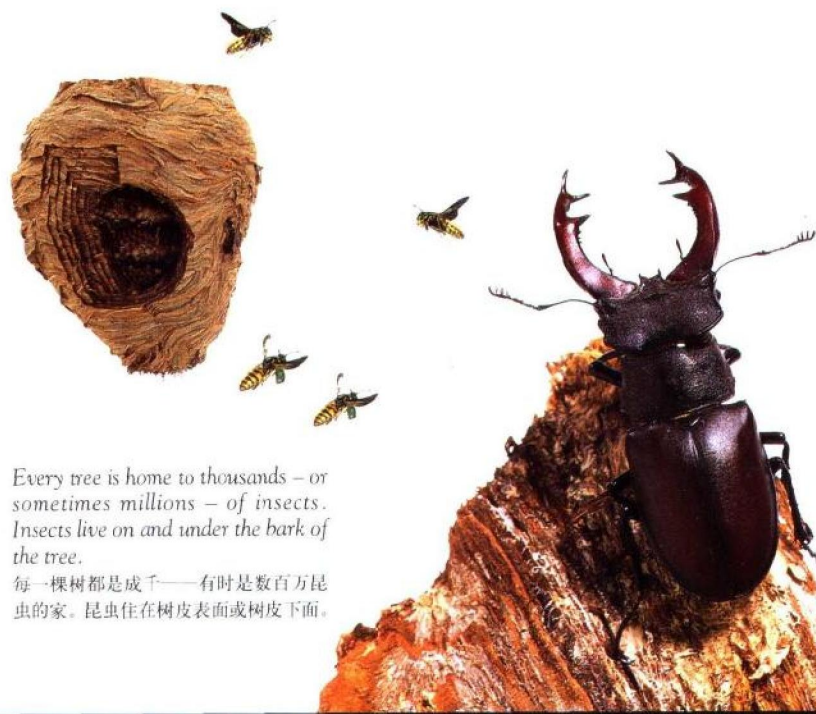
Wasps may build a nest under the tree branches. The queen wasp starts building her nest in spring, then she lays her eggs. After her first eggs hatch, the young wasps continue building the nest, and get food for the queen. The queen spends all her time laying more eggs.



许多昆虫、四足动物和鸟类在树上安家——在地上和地下。它们来住上一段时间，然后又离开了。

鸟类小心地在高处的树枝上筑巢。它们在树叶间的鸟巢里下蛋，这样，其他动物就很难看到或吃掉它们。

黄蜂也在树枝下筑巢。春天，蜂后开始筑巢然后产下卵。当她的第一批卵孵化后，这些幼蜂继续筑巢，并为蜂后寻找食物。蜂后一生都在产卵。



*Every tree is home to thousands – or sometimes millions – of insects. Insects live on and under the bark of the tree.*

每一棵树都是成千——有时是数百万昆虫的家。昆虫住在树皮表面或树皮下面。

### Insect disguise

Some insects like these thorn bugs disguise themselves as part of a tree, so it is difficult to see them – and eat them.

### 昆虫的伪装

一些昆虫将自己伪装成树的一部分，如这些荆棘虫，所以不容易被看到或被吃掉。



In the earth, under the roots of a tree, a number of animals like to make their homes, for example, rabbits and badgers (see the picture below). The roots stop the earth from falling down when the animals dig under the ground, and they make the earth drier and more comfortable.

在地下，树根的下面，很多动物，如兔子和獾(见下图)，喜欢在此建窝。当动物在地下掘土时，树根会防止土壤塌陷，并使得土壤变得更加干燥、更加舒适。

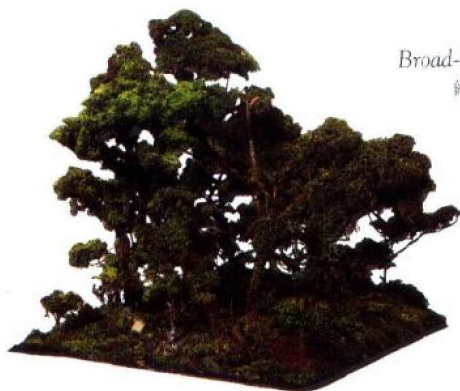


*With so many creatures living there, a tree in summer is like an animal hotel!*

由于很多生物都生活在那里，夏季的树木就好比一个动物旅馆！

Trees come in all shapes and sizes, with many different kinds of leaves. But there are two main types: broad-leaved trees and conifer trees. (See the pictures below.)

树有各种形状和大小，叶子也各不相同。但主要有两种类型 阔叶树和针叶树。(见下图。)



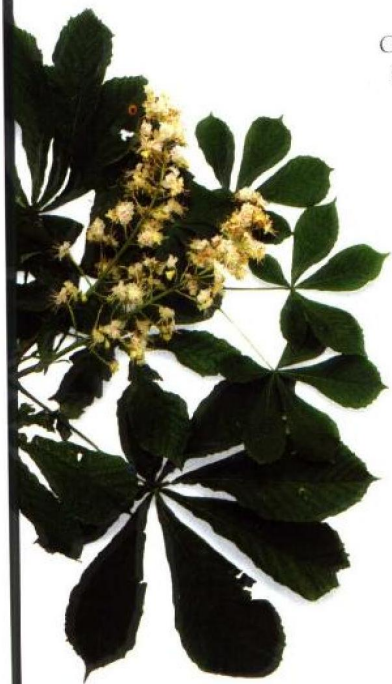
*Broad-leaved trees*

阔叶树



*Conifers*

针叶树



A broad-leaved tree has large, flat leaves on its branches, which open out in a wide or fat shape from the trunk. The leaves may be simple (with single leaves) or compound (with more than one leaf on each stem – like the leaves of the horse chestnut tree in the picture here).

阔叶树的树枝上长满宽大而平展的树叶，从树干上向外生长成一圈。叶子可能是单片的(只有一片树叶)，也可能是多片的(在每一个茎上有一个以上的树叶——就像这图中的七叶树的叶子)。